

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV, NO. 54

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2191.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tation and ships' stores supplied on short
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Orders from the other islands faithfully
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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Mach-
inery of every description made to
order.

AMERICA'S GIFT.

A Bronze Bust for the Shakespear.
Memorial.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, June 13.—
In behalf of the family of the late Wil-
liam Page, Sir William Treloar this after-
noon presented to the trustees of the
Shakespeare Memorial the well-known
bronze bust of Shakespeare executed by
the former president of the National
Academy of Design of New York. The
governors of the Memorial gratefully
acknowledged the gift. Mr. George
Wynham, the Parliamentary Secretary
of the British War Office, who is a
Shakespearean scholar, wrote regret-
ting his absence and saying that every
student of Shakespeare would be grate-
ful to Mr. Page's family for this in-
teresting addition to the many gifts En-
gland owes to the generous enthusiasm
of the poet's admirers in America. Sir
Henry Irving, also regretfully absent,
wrote:

"Shakespeare is one of the great
bonds of concord between the American
people and our country, and when a
new token of their homage to him
comes from the hands of a distinguished
American artist, we share their
pride and gratification."

The Proper Age to Wed.

At what age should a girl marry has
the theme of innumerable discussions.
Many contend that she should never
think of taking the all-important
step until she has reached the more or
less mature age of 25, while others in-
sist that the earlier she is settled the
better.

When it is all averaged it will be
found that a girl is happiest when she
marries at the right time, and the right
time is when she has found the right
man.

Of course the custom of hurrying lit-
tle girls into matrimony when they
have reached the age of 16 or 17 is out
of the question. Still, there are many
girls of 20 more fit to be married than
some at 25.

The rule does not always work well
in one direction, and the modern, well
educated, self-reliant maid does well to
marry when she finds the right man. A
good husband will help even a very
young girl to make a success of mar-
riage, but a girl of the old-fashioned
type runs a great risk of making a mis-
take both in her choice of a husband
and in the matter of marrying at all, if
she marries before 25.

The Plague Subiding.

SYDNEY, June 16.—The plague is a
diminishing quantity in Sydney, and
there is every probability of its early
extinction. Cleaning of areas of prop-
erty by Government still continues and
the crusade against rats is being kept
up. Public inoculation has been dis-
continued, because of the small number
of persons who presented themselves.

One case of plague was reported late
on Friday night, June 15th. There is one
contact.

Two cases were reported on Thurs-
day evening, the 14th.

At a meeting of the Waterloo Coun-
cil called on the 14th, the sanitary in-
spector reported that to date 127 per-
sons had been supplied with rat poison.

Some thirty-three floors had been taken
up, underneath which twenty-eight
dead rats were found. Altogether 215
rats had been destroyed by poison.

Court Notes.

Charles Ah Foe has brought suit in the
Circuit Court against the Scottish Union
Insurance Company for \$1,500 damages
on his grocery store on Maunakea street,
which was burned in the Chinatown fire.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh applied for
naturalization as an American citizen be-
fore leaving for his old home in Scotland
on the Mowara on the Fourth.

A motion was filed yesterday by Hen-
rietta Ross, one of the defendants in Mary
C. Aldrich et al. vs. Priscilla E. Has-
singer et al., asking that Sarah A. Swinton
be joined as a necessary party defend-
ant.

J. A. Gilman, administrator of the es-
tate of John Phillips, has brought suit
in the Circuit Court against the S. N. Cas-
tle estate for \$2,034.30 damages for refus-
ing to pay Phillips for work done in Ma-
nos valley and on King street, Honolulu.

M. H. Pilot, United States Postoffice
inspector, made an official tour of Oahu
yesterday.

REBELLION AT AN END

So Says General Otis
in New York.

NO FILIPINO GOVERNMENT

Peace Practically Restored and
Pacification of Provinces
Proceeding Rapidly.

"The present situation in the Philip-
pine Islands, everything considered, is
eminently satisfactory," said Major-
General Elwell S. Otis in a recent in-
terview in the Independent. "The in-
surrection is a thing of the past, the
rebel army has been completely shat-
tered, its leaders killed or captured,
and all danger of another rebellion has
ceased to exist. Various parts of the
islands are still infested by armed
bands of thieves; but that these out-
laws are not actuated by any spirit of
loyalty to the Filipino cause is shown
by the fact that the natives themselves,
in many instances, have improved our
protection from their plundering
raids. Our soldiers are not on their
trail, however, and the annihilation of
these robber bands will soon have been
accomplished.

"The insurrection in the group has
been over for some months, and so far
as organized resistance is concerned,
none may be expected while the gov-
ernment retains a firm hold on the new
territory. To be sure there are still in
existence a large number of robber
bands, which harass the natives as well
as the American settlers. These bands
are composed of bandits pure and sim-
ple; and the proof of this is the attacks
they make on their own people, whom
they plunder with little regard to right.
They do not stop at murder, and in
some sections the ladrones is more
dreaded than was the Spanish soldier
of old, who is said to have been an
adept at crime in many individual in-
stances. This, of course, is merely the
natives' side of the story.

"Not a sign, not a shadow of the so-
called Filipino government remains.
Peace has been practically restored,
and the Filipinos, as a general thing,
have returned to their trades and voca-
tions, thoroughly content to submit to
the authority of the United States.
Trade conditions in our Eastern posses-
sions are most encouraging. Confidence
is returning and business is reviving,
and a decidedly better feeling is evident
on every hand. Much remains to be
done before we can afford to rest upon
our oars; but there is every indication
that a new era is dawning for the peo-
ple of these distant islands. That the
natives will heartily welcome the
change is made evident by the manner
in which they cooperate with us in the
effort to better their condition.

"One of the most hopeful and gratify-
ing signs is that the natives themselves
are supplying us with information for
the purpose of breaking up the bands
of ladrones and robbers. We were
formerly handicapped by our inability
to obtain any information whatever
from a native. Recently the Filipinos
have begun to realize that it is to their
interest to assist us in putting an end
to the lawlessness. Within the past
three months, owing to this reason, we
have captured more arms than it was
our fortune to secure before during the
whole campaign.

"The northern provinces have been
almost entirely cleared of the Tagalos,
and the natives have hailed the coming
of the Americans with joy. The estab-
lishment of military governments will
in the near future be followed by
provincial civil governments. Reconstruc-
tion has already begun in some provin-
ces, and will shortly be inaugurated in
others. Outside of the island of Luzon
the tendency for the better is more
marked, and everybody is anxiously
awaiting the time when American
methods will operate without fear of in-
terruption. One of the most successful
experiments yet tried is the establish-
ment of courts of equity, based upon
the American system. The Filipinos
recognize this to be the most liberal re-
form yet accorded them, and are quick
to take advantage of it. Let it be de-
monstrated to them that we are to be
trusted and that our promises are not
made to be broken, and there will be
no further trouble.

"The report of the death of Aguinaldo
may or may not be true, but it is a
matter of indifference, so far as the ul-
timate result is concerned. He has
been politically dead ever since the
backbone of the rebellion was broken.
In my opinion, he never amounted to
anything, and merely served as a fig-
urehead for such men as Mabini and
Buenos, who were the real brains of
the insurrection.

"Shall we hold the Philippine Islands?
Why, of course. We must. We could
not let go of them now if we would.
They are worth all and more than we
have expended on them. The Philip-
pines are immensely rich, and, from a
strictly commercial standpoint, are
bound to be a paying investment. Just
as soon as capital becomes interested,
there will be an immense amount of
trade with the islands; but this trade
may be of slow development, for the
reason that capitalists are naturally re-
luctant to invest in practically un-
known territory.

"The natives have tired of the raids
of the robbers and have in many in-
stances given up information concern-
ing the marauders. This is a good
sign. Much of the information
concerning the camps of these so-called
insurrectionists came from natives who
are friendly to the Americans, and who
are hoping for the speedy establish-
ment of permanent peace on the is-
lands. It took nearly two years to edu-
cate the natives in the belief that the
people of the United States meant well
toward them, and would attempt to as-
sist them in forming a civil govern-
ment, but when once it became appar-
ent that the insurgent leaders were
falsifying, the natives commenced to
show a disposition to assist the author-
ities in bringing miscreants to jus-
tice."

CHAMBERS RE-ARRANGED.

Judges Allotted New Rooms in
Judiciary Building.

There has been an entire re-arrange-
ment of the chambers of the Judges in
the Judiciary building. Former Chief
Justice Judd's chambers will be occupied
by Chief Justice Frear. Justice Perry
will have the room vacated by Chief Jus-
tice Frear, and Justice Galbraith will take
Judge Stanley's room at the extreme
mauka-ewa corner.

Justice Whiting's old quarters will be
taken by Circuit Judge Humphreys. Judge
Silliman's room will probably be that for-
merly occupied by Justice Perry, which
Judge Stanley is using as his temporary
quarters.

The signs on some of the offices have
already been put in position and the others
will be placed on the doors of the
chambers within the next few days, so
that attorneys and others who have busi-
ness with the Judges may find them with-
out difficulty.

FIGHTING SIXTH FOR THE ORIENT

The Transport Grant Will
Convey Troops to
Nagasaki.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Nearly
five hundred troops of the "fighting
Sixth," one of the famous cavalry regiments
of the army, took possession of
the Lombard street gate, on
the old parade plain at the Presidio yester-
day. They arrived early in the after-
noon from Fort Leavenworth and
Logan and Jefferson barracks. On a
water train came their horses and the
equipment they will take with them to
the Orient.

The troops now at the Presidio are
K and B, from Leavenworth, Captain
R. B. Padlock commanding; C from Log-
an, with Lieutenants C. D. Rhodes and
Warren Dean in charge, and M from
Jefferson, commanded by Captain De-
Rosier. The Grant will carry two
companies of the Sixth, and a troop, with
Lieutenant Colonel Theodore J. Wint, head-
quarters and band, should arrive in the
afternoon. By tomorrow two battalions
will be on board.

It has not yet been announced to what
place the Sixth is destined. The trans-
port Grant is to convey the battalions
to Nagasaki, and there it is possible
that orders will be received for their
service in China. The 500 horses will
cross the ocean on the transports Lee-
lanaw, Conemaugh and Lenox. A bat-
talion of marines, due here some time
tomorrow, will accompany the cavalrymen.

The Sixth was organized in 1861, and
won distinction in the Civil War. In
later years the regiment saw much
hard service on the frontier, and be-
came known as the crack Indian-fight-
ing command. During the Spanish-
American war the troops were in the
front of the fighting in Cuba, and
maintained their enviable reputation for
efficiency in action.

The route of the transport Grant has
been changed. Instead of proceeding
to Guam from Honolulu, she will go to
Nagasaki. The Grant will carry two
battalions of the Sixth cavalry, 234
men and 300 recruits, and the Govern-
ment's idea is to have the vessel where
she can be reached by cable.

The Grant, Mr. Kirkpatrick is being re-
named in New York at a cost of \$408,000.
Work on her was begun June 6th, and
it is expected that she will sail for the
Philippines about the middle of July.
From Manila she will come here.

HANNA CONFIDENT.

Says McKinley and Roosevelt Will
Get a Big Majority.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Senator
Hanna arrived home at noon to-day
from Philadelphia. He was driven di-
rectly from the station to his office in
the Perry-Payne Building, where he
spent half an hour looking over his
mail and attending to business affairs.
Senator Hanna said he was well pleased
with the ticket nominated at Philadel-
phia and predicted the election of Mc-
Kinley and Roosevelt by an over-
whelming majority. He denied em-
phatically that he had been compelled
to make terms with Messrs. Platt and
Quay, and added that if there had been
any fight won, it had resulted in his
favor. He felt sanguine, he said, that
New York would be carried by the Re-
publicans in the coming Presidential
election. He said that President Mc-
Kinley would make no speeches during
the campaign except perhaps a few
brief talks to visiting delegations at his
home in Canton, where the Chief Ex-
ecutive will spend his vacation. Gov-
ernor Roosevelt, the Senator said,
would probably take the stump during
the campaign and deliver a number of
speeches. Mr. Hanna stated that he ex-
pects to remain in Cleveland for about
a month. He said he had not decided
as yet whether the meeting of the Na-
tional Executive Committee would be
held in Cleveland or New York.

Li's Big Bodyguard.

Li Hung Chang maintains at his own
expense a force of 9,000 soldiers as a
body-guard. They are the best paid
Chinese army, and are the best paid
soldiers in the empire.

THE PRICE OF SUGAR

Williams, Dimond and
Co's Letter.

THE MARKET IS STEADY

Visible Supply is Short—Coffee and
Rice Quotations—San Fran-
cisco Notes.

THE following up-to-date sugar qua-
ntities are furnished by Williams, Di-
mond & Co., through the courtesy of
Schaefer & Co.:

San Francisco, June 26, 1900.

Dear Sir: Our last circular, per Aus-
tralia, was dated May 25.

SUGAR—Prices in the local market were
advanced May 29; again on June 14 and
again today, the Western Sugar Refining
Company's list for California, Oregon
and Washington being as follows: Domi-
nion, half barrels, 6.15c; boxes, 6.40c; cubes
(A), crushed and fine crushed, 6.05c; pow-
dered, 5.90c; candy granulated, 5.50c; dry
granulated, fine, 5.40c; dry granulated,
coarse, 5.40c; confectioners' A, 5.40c;
magnolia A, 5.40c; ex. ra C, 4.90c; golden
C, 4.80c; less usual discount. Prices for
Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian
Islands now quoted at 5.15c for dry granu-
lated.

BAIS—No changes until May 29, spot
sale 30c; 10-12-14, 4.17-12c; 10-14-16, 4.17-
12c; 10-16-18, 4.17-12c; 10-18-20, 4.17-12c;
10-20-22, 4.17-12c; 10-22-24, 4.17-12c;
10-24-26, 4.17-12c; 10-26-28, 4.17-12c;
10-28-30, 4.17-12c; 10-30-32, 4.17-12c;
10-32-34, 4.17-12c; 10-34-36, 4.17-12c;
10-36-38, 4.17-12c; 10-38-40, 4.17-12c;
10-40-42, 4.17-12c; 10-42-44, 4.17-12c;
10-44-46, 4.17-12c; 10-46-48, 4.17-12c;
10-48-50, 4.17-12c; 10-50-52, 4.17-12c;
10-52-54, 4.17-12c; 10-54-56, 4.17-12c;
10-56-58, 4.17-12c; 10-58-60, 4.17-12c;
10-60-62, 4.17-12c; 10-62-64, 4.17-12c;
10-64-66, 4.17-12c; 10-66-68, 4.17-12c;
10-68-70, 4.17-12c; 10-70-72, 4.17-12c;
10-72-74, 4.17-12c; 10-74-76, 4.17-12c;
10-76-78, 4.17-12c; 10-78-80, 4.17-12c;
10-80-82, 4.17-12c; 10-82-84, 4.17-12c;
10-84-86, 4.17-12c; 10-86-88, 4.17-12c;
10-88-90, 4.17-12c; 10-90-92, 4.17-12c;
10-92-94, 4.17-12c; 10-94-96, 4.17-12c;
10-96-98, 4.17-12c; 10-98-100, 4.17-12c;
10-100-102, 4.17-12c; 10-102-104, 4.17-12c;
10-104-106, 4.17-12c; 10-106-108, 4.17-12c;
10-108-110, 4.17-12c; 10-110-112, 4.17-12c;
10-112-114, 4.17-12c; 10-114-116, 4.17-12c;
10-116-118, 4.17-12c; 10-118-120, 4.17-12c;
10-120-122, 4.17-12c; 10-122-124, 4.17-12c;
10-124-126, 4.17-12c; 10-126-128, 4.17-12c;
10-128-130, 4.17-12c; 10-130-132, 4.17-12c;
10-132-134, 4.17-12c; 10-134-136, 4.17-12c;
10-136-138, 4.17-12c; 10-138-140, 4.17-12c;
10-140-142, 4.17-12c; 10-142-144, 4.17-12c;
10-144-146, 4.17-12c; 10-146-148, 4.17-12c;
10-148-150, 4.17-12c; 10-150-152, 4.17-12c;
10-152-154, 4.17-12c; 10-154-156, 4.17-12c;
10-156-158, 4.17-12c; 10-158-160, 4.17-12c;
10-160-162, 4.17-12c; 10-162-164, 4.17-12c;
10-164-166, 4.17-12c; 10-166-168, 4.17-12c;
10-168-170, 4.17-12c; 10-170-172, 4.17-12c;
10-172-174, 4.17-12c; 10-174-176, 4.17-12c;
10-176-178, 4.17-12c; 10-178-180, 4.17-12c;
10-180-182, 4.17-12c; 10-182-184, 4.17-12c;
10-184-186, 4.17-12c; 10-186-188, 4.17-12c;
10-188-190, 4.17-12c; 10-190-192, 4.17-12c;
10-192-194, 4.17-12c; 10-194-196, 4.17-12c;
10-196-198, 4.17-12c; 10-198-200, 4.17-12c;
10-200-202, 4.17-12c; 10-202-204, 4.17-12c;
10-204-206, 4.17-12c; 10-206-208, 4.17-12c;
10-208-210, 4.17-12c; 10-210-212, 4.17-12c;
10-212-214, 4.17-12c; 10-214-216, 4.17-12c;
10-216-218, 4.17-12c; 10-218-220, 4.17-12c;
10-220-222, 4.17-12c; 10-222-224, 4.17-12c;
10-224-226, 4.17-12c; 10-226-228, 4.17-12c;
10-228-230, 4.17-12c; 10-230-232, 4.17-12c;
10-232-234, 4.17-12c; 10-234-236, 4.17-12c;
10-236-238, 4.17-12c; 10-238-240, 4.17-12c;
10-240-242, 4.17-12c; 10-242-244, 4.17-12c;
10-244-246, 4.17-12c; 10-246-248, 4.17-12c;
10-248-250, 4.17-12c; 10-250-252, 4.17-12c;
10-252-254, 4.17-12c; 10-254-256, 4.17-12c;
10-256-258, 4.17-12c; 10-258-260, 4.17-12c;
10-260-262, 4.17-12c; 10-262-264, 4.17-12c;
10-264-266, 4.17-12c; 10-266-268, 4.17-12c;
10-268-270, 4.17-12c; 10-270-272, 4.17-12c;
10-272-274, 4.17-12c; 10-274-276, 4.17-12c;
10-276-278, 4.17-12c; 10-278-280, 4.17-12c;
10-280-282, 4.17-12c; 10-282-284, 4.17-12c;
10-284-286, 4.17-12c; 10-286-288, 4.17-12c;
10-288-290, 4.17-12c; 10-290-292, 4.17-12c;
10-292-294, 4.17-12c; 10-294-296, 4.17-12c;
10-296-298, 4.17-12c; 10-298-300, 4.17-12c;
10-300-302, 4.17-12c; 10-302-304, 4.17-12c;
10-304-306, 4.17-12c; 10-306-308, 4.17-12c;
10-308-310, 4.17-12c; 10-310-312, 4.17-12c;
10-312-314, 4.17-12c; 10-314-316, 4.17-12c;
10-316-318, 4.17-12c; 10-318-320, 4.17-12c;
10-320-322, 4.17-12c; 10-322-324, 4.17-12c;
10-324-326, 4.17-12c; 10-326-328, 4.17-12c;
10-328-330, 4.17-12c; 10-330-332, 4.17-12c;
10-332-334, 4.17-12c; 10-334-336, 4.17-12c;
10-336-338, 4.17-12c; 10-338-340, 4.17-12c;
10-340-342, 4.17-12c; 10-342-344, 4.17-12c;
10-344-346, 4.17-12c; 10-346-348, 4.17-12c;
10-348-350, 4.17-12c; 10-350-352, 4.17-12c;
10-352-354, 4.17-12c; 10-354-356, 4.17-12c;
10-356-358, 4.17-12c; 10-358-360, 4.17-12c;
10-360-362, 4.17-12c; 10-362-364, 4.17-12c;
10-364-366, 4.17-12c; 10-366-368, 4.17-12c;
10-368-370, 4.17-12c; 10-370-372, 4.17-12c;
10-372-374, 4.17-12c; 10-374-376, 4.17-12c;
10-376-378, 4.17-12c; 10-378-380, 4.17-12c;
10-380-382, 4.17-12c; 10-382-384, 4.17-12c;
10-384-386, 4.17-12c; 10-386-388, 4.17-12c;
10-388-390, 4.17-12c; 10-390-392, 4.17-12c;
10-392-394, 4.17-12c; 10-394-396, 4.17-12c;
10-396-398, 4.17-12c; 10-398-400, 4.17-12c;
10-400-402, 4.17-12c; 10-402-404, 4.17-12c;
10-404-406, 4.17-12c; 10-406-408, 4.17-12c;
10-408-410, 4.17-12c; 10-410-412, 4.17-12c;
10-412-414, 4.17-12c; 10-414-416, 4.17-12c;
10-416-418, 4.17-12c; 10-418-420, 4.17-12c;
10-420-422, 4.17-12c; 10-422-424, 4.17-12c;
10-424-426, 4.17-12c; 10-426-428, 4.17-12c;
10-428-430, 4.17-12c; 10-430-432, 4.17-12c;
10-432-434, 4.17-12c; 10-434-436, 4.17-12c;
10-436-438, 4.17-12c; 10-438-440, 4.17-12c;
10-440-442, 4.17-12c; 10-442-444, 4.17-12c;
10-444-446, 4.17-12c; 10-446-448, 4.17-12c;
10-448-450, 4.17-12c; 10-450-452, 4.17-12c;
10-452-454, 4.17-12c; 10-454-456, 4.17-12c;
10-456-458, 4.17-12c; 10-458-460, 4.17-12c;
10-460-462, 4.17-12c; 10-462-464, 4.17-12c;
10-464-466, 4.17-12c; 10-466-468, 4.17

TERRITORY'S FIRST FOURTH OF JULY QUIETLY CELEBRATED

Public Observances of the Day Are Attended by Thousands of Diverse Nationalities.

LITERARY EXERCISES AROUSE ENTHUSIASM

Makiki Athletic Sports Interrupted by Rain.

Honolulu spent one of the quietest Independence Days in the history of several decades. Old-timers remarked the absence of noise and excitement. Of course there were guns fired and fireworks exploded but not as many as usual. The day was observed more as a rest from business cares and the majority of Honoluluans took things easy and enjoyed themselves leisurely with small attention to powder and pin wheels.

The parade brought out a great throng in the morning and the literary exercises filled the afternoon to overflowing. The absence of fireworks at night was much lamented by the children who could hardly be made to believe that they were not to say, "Ah!" as the gorgeous rocket burst and let down its shower of vari-colored light. Some private families and parties had displays last night and the night before but they were limited in extent and witnessed only by those invited or living in the neighborhoods.

The police had not much to do but to look handsome in their best uniforms. There was not much money spent in proportion to the sum generally laid out by liberals in showing their patriotism and joy. The saloons complained of poor business. They were crowded all day but wine did not flow as freely as of yore. Some said it was the plague that had drained the resources of the city and others that purses had been emptied on Admission Day and the other holidays which have passed recently.

The commercial houses were closed. The postoffice was open for a little while and the arrival of the Australia enlivened the downtown streets and waterfront. The Milwaukee came in a short time after daybreak and left at 4 in the afternoon. A number of mailboats arrived on the Australia and also scores of strangers who participated in the festivities of the Fourth in Honolulu.

PARADE WAS NOT LONG.

Streets Were Lined With Crowds to View the Patriotic Procession

The parade started at 9 o'clock, forming on Miller street near the drillshed. The parade was divided into military and civic departments. The latter was conspicuous by its simplicity and lack of pretension. Indeed there was not a great deal to it and it occupied but a short time in passing. The military part of the parade was excellent. The route was from Miller and Beretania streets, by Beretania street to Fort, thence to Merchant and to the Capitol square, returning by Richards and Hotel streets to the drillshed, where it was dismissed.

Heading the cavalcade was Marshal W. H. Hoops, supported by his aides, Captain Pratt, Captain W. C. Wilder and C. H. W. Norton. Police Captain Fox, with Policemen Ferreira and Macy, cleared the way. Then came the National Guard of Hawaii, with Major Zeigler in command.

Lieutenant C. M. V. Foster acted as regimental adjutant in place of Captain Schaefer. Captain Wall and Captain Cooper were also in line. The Hawaiian band, with Captain Berger in charge, led the soldiery.

Four floats came next. The first—a laughter-provoking one—represented a pain car and the tortures inflicted on those who are patrons of the antiquated arks were well parodied. Another float had Uncle Sam and Miss Hawaii seated in it, with a great deal of joking and typifying their union. Two business floats, nicely decorated, followed. After these were men and boys on ancient bicycles and in rusty rigs. All in all, it was a hot-day procession, but it could not be said concerning it. It kept the people smiling.

The reasons assigned by the firemen and hackmen for not taking part in it were that they had not time to prepare.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

Good Speakers and Singers at the Hawaiian Opera House.

At the Hawaiian Opera House a splendid program of addresses and musical numbers was successfully carried out. The speakers were received with enthusiasm and applause punctuated the remarks of the orators at every climax. The entire auditorium was filled to the last seat in the gallery, a noticeable feature being the large attendance of ladies and young people. Many Hawaiians were there, attracted doubly by the opportunity to participate in Hawaii's first Fourth of July under the new regime, and to hear the young Hawaiian orator who was to speak for them and their future as citizens of the United States.

The stage was prettily set, the back-ground being filled by a pleasant country scene backed by stage trees and forest groves. Suspended from the proscenium arch two flags hung in graceful folds—typical of the union of Hawaii with the United States—the banners of America and Hawaii met. At each side of the stage great masses of ferns and tropical

plants were banked. The chairman's stand in the center of the stage was draped by the folds of the Stars and Stripes and was almost hidden from view by a screen of ferns and plants of various tropical types. At the rear of the stage the seats and music holders for the Amateur Orchestra were arranged. The decorative work was done by J. J. Kelly and W. J. Coelho.

OPENED BY PRAYER.

At 10 o'clock Chairman George W. Smith came upon the stage, followed by Rev. William Morris Kincaid, orator of the day; Rev. Alexander Macintosh, who opened the exercises with prayer; T. McCants Stewart, and Abram G. Kaulukou, the two remaining orators, and George E. McCallan, who read the Declaration of Independence. These gentlemen took their places at the front of the stage, and the orchestra struck up the lively national air of "Red, White and Blue." At its conclusion the Rev. Mr. Macintosh, dressed in the robes of his Episcopal office, opened a prayer. "O God, whose never failing presence heareth all things, both of heaven and earth, stretch forth Thy right hand in Thy majesty and shield and defend this Territory from all the dangers which men, through ignorance, may bring upon it. We beseech Thee, O Father, in Thy great goodness so to teach the hearts of Thy faithful people that they may do honorable service for all the mercies Thou has vouchsafed unto them, and for the law and order which prevails. Thy truth doth reign. We pray Thee, O Lord, on this day of freedom, that peace and plenty may be in every home. Give us the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that virtue may be triumphant among all men. We thank Thee for all Thy blessings, which Thou hast showered down upon us, and we pray that all things which we do may be acceptable in Thy sight. Grant this, our petition, O Merciful Father, for Thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ. Amen."

DECLARATION READ.

The Declaration of Independence was read by George E. McCallan, who was eagerly listened to by the audience as when the original document was read before the signers by its framer, Thomas Jefferson. When he concluded the reading a wave of applause swept over the house.

Miss Della R. Griswold was introduced by the chairman, and led upon the stage by Wray Taylor. Her rendition of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" was a genuine treat. Her rich, contralto voice was heard to advantage in the patriotic song and stirred the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

The oration of the day was delivered by Rev. William Morris Kincaid, pastor of Central Union Church. It was a stirring address upon "The New America." Throughout the address his remarks were accentuated by bursts of applause. His allusions to the great deeds in American history, and especially the events of the last two years, were greeted with storms of appreciation. The address was reminiscent, prophetic and full of the wisdom gained by faithful research into the history of the nation. His address was as follows:

MR. KINCAID'S ADDRESS.

"We meet in this place this morning to celebrate the anniversary of the national birthday of the American republic, for the first time as an integral part of the American nation, and it is eminently fitting that we should avail ourselves of the opportunity which such a memorable affords to consider in a calm and dispassionate manner some of the lessons which the America of the past teaches us, and the bearing of those lessons on the new America, the America of the present and of the future. What are the great ideas which the American nation has stood for? Not extent of territory, Russia is larger; not population, China and Japan have greater numbers; not wealth, Great Britain is richer. What is it that our fathers demanded, when, 124 years ago, they took up arms against the mother country? They looked forward to something entirely new in the history of the world—a country based on manhood and self-reliance. They loved in God, these wonderful founders of the American republic, and they believed also in man. They proposed that men should govern themselves not because they are able to govern themselves but because they are able to govern themselves better than anybody else is to govern them.

PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

"We have applied the principle of self-government an extent never dreamed of before. We have shown that the reason and the conscience of the common people can be trusted, not only to maintain their own rights, but to respect the rights of their neighbors. We have built a civilization where there is at least a deep-seated purpose that every man shall have an equal chance in life. I do not say that we have wrought out this purpose with anything like the organic life of the American nation. Where the American flag floats a man is born an American. He is not born a porter, nor a blacksmith, nor a merchant, nor a lawyer, nor a great landed proprietor. He is born an American and may start a backwoods rail-splitter and become President of the United States. We have not made opportunity perfectly equal, but we have done more for it than any other people. There are four obstacles in the way of the rise of a man and more opportunities under the Stars and Stripes than under any other flag on the globe.

"We have done more. We have proposed that every man shall have all the education he can absorb. English and other nations have begun to do this, but America was the first, and it is an American characteristic. We have no schools for the poor as such—no charity schools—but common schools, where a free democracy is educating itself.

AMERICA OF EVERY NATION.

"And then, wherever the American flag floats men have the right to think as they please; he has the right to speak out his thoughts, untrammelled and unshackled, and he has a right to print them as he will. A free press is another characteristic of American civilization.

"Into all this we have admitted the people of the world—white or unwelcome—to share with us our free institutions. No other nation has thrown open its gates so widely. It has been said that America represents every nation on the face of the globe better than that nation represents itself. We have almost stripped Ireland bare. We have the entire Scotchman among us in great numbers, though not enough for our good, and too much for Scotland's good. We have the English among us and, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, the events of the past two years have shown us that blood is thicker than water. We have all races among us in such numbers that we hardly know whether we are an Anglo-Saxon people or not. More than inviting them to come, we have invited them to share in all that we have—our schools, our churches, our liberties, the privileges of the ballot. It has been a distinguishing feature of American civilization that we have done this. Faith in humanity unparalled in the world's history, faith in righteousness, faith in conscience, as a cover to enforce righteous laws; faith in manhood that declares that every man, be he white, black or yellow, shall have a fair chance; a kindness and a mercy that offers to every man a fair education—these are American characteristics.

NO SELFISH ISOLATION.

"We have said to ourselves that on the American continent we would work out our problems undisturbed. We have been pursuing a policy of selfish isolation. But history—the events of the last two years—God—have taken us out of our isolation of a hundred years and joined us with links of steel with the world. The American people have been thrust out to take their place among the nations of the world. You are familiar with the causes that led to the war with Spain. For centuries Spain has been standing for a denial of all that is characteristic of America. For centuries she has been denying the right of equal education, equal rights. Was this war with Spain a righteous one? I declare it is the most glorious of American history. I am proud of the revolution, but then we were fighting for our own liberties; I am proud of the War of 1812, but we were fighting for rights of our own citizens; I am proud of the Civil War, but then we were fighting to right wrongs we ourselves had caused. But in this war with Spain, for the first time, this war with Spain, for the first time, our people faced all the horrors of war for the liberties of another people. America has at last been true to her God-given mission. She no longer lives for herself; she has gone forth into the world to promote liberty.

"God's motto is not 'America for Americans' but 'America for the world.' Our motto must henceforth be, 'America for the world.' For God has given to us who are Americans, principles which are not local but universal. Our national ideals have been in line with the interests of humanity.

"Patriotism is noble, but there is a nobler issue than patriotism. It is humanitarianism. Humanitarianism lifts a man up to such a high plane of interest in and sympathy with humanity everywhere that he is able to say, 'I am a citizen of the world.' The new America, the America of today, stands among the nations of the world for humanitarianism.

"Ladies and gentlemen, as I look over the broad and increasing domain over which the American flag floats and see it expanding into the remotest corners of the earth, I feel that nothing but criminal negligence on the part of those who ought to shape public opinion can stay its progress. Against ignorance and prejudice and lawlessness I place a free church, a free press, free speech and the American school house. I place also the moral sentiment of the American people. It has been said: 'The true American stands forever on duty, a soldier of the Republic in the disguise of a citizen, the custodian of the nation's life.' Out of such citizenship comes the moral sentiment which, in its aggregation, is public opinion and which is mightier than standing armies or floating navies.

"God bless America! should be one prayer today; not because it is your American and mine, I trust we are inseparable to the blessings of American citizenship. And yet, not because of that only, should we implore God's blessing upon America; but because she is so indissolubly linked with the hopes and woes of humanity, that her well and woe is like an eternal weal and woe. May God, for the sake of the down-trodden and oppressed of earth, bless America! And to this end may her citizens be true to all for which the new America has come to stand:

God give us men. A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill, Men who possess opinions and a will, Men who have honor; Men who will not let a wrong be done; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking, For while the rabble, with their thumbs worn crooked by their words, Their three professions and their little deeds Mingle in selfish strife; Lo! Freedom weeps; Wrong rules the land and waiting justice slaps; God give the new America men!"

YOUNG HAWAII'S SPEECH.

J. Lovette Rockwell sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in a manner which brought him merited applause. He was accompanied on the piano by M. O'Leary. Keen interest was evinced by the audience in the appearance of young Abram G. Kaulukou. When the youth was introduced by the chairman he was greeted with tremendous applause, for which he modestly bowed his thanks. His address was short, the sentences terse and to the point. Although but recently graduated from Oahu College and yesterday the occasion of his first really public appearance, Mr. Kaulukou spoke easily, giving a useful utterance to every word. His clear voice reached every part of the auditorium, and at every sentence he was interrupted by a round of applause. Especially was this true when he said, "Let the old cry, 'Hawaii for the Hawaiians,' be the true sentiment. 'Hawaii for Hawaii!'" Judge Kaulukou occupied a seat in the dress circle and his face beamed his feelings as he noticed the manner in which his son was received by his elders. His address was as follows:

HAWAII AND HAWAIIANS.

It is natural that we of Hawaiian blood should prefer to see a native government in Hawaii. But chances have come and the questions involved are of the past. "Let the dead past bury its dead." Hawaii is a choice between Orientalism or Western civilization—between Japan and America.

We have become a part of the greatest nation on the face of the globe. We have its heritage by adoption. It is ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, and ours to transmit.

As the youth go by we shall find ever greater satisfaction, for we shall perceive our advantage with clearer vision. The completion of the Hawaiian road will present boundless opportunities to these islands, situated as they are at the crossroads of the Pacific. Trade which is now diverted by natural barriers will come our way. The booming population of the Orient offer a vast field for enterprise, which American manufacturers had at ready hand to occupy.

The apparent lethargy shown in the past by the American government toward its interests in the East is hard to explain. During the last few years Russia, Germany, France and England have all secured territory in China, contrary to the interests of the trade and prosperity of the United States, and not a single protest has ever been made by the American government.

A new era was suddenly opened when Admiral Dewey "fired the shot heard around the world." The United States had taken no part in the partition of China, but had won an empire in the Far East greater than all the territory seized by the combined Powers. As soon as a settled government is assured in the Philippine Islands and the American flag floats over the whole group, a tremendous impetus will be given to the Oriental trade of America, and the Hawaiian Islands must of necessity partake of that prosperity.

But while the future is great as far as material progress is concerned, it is still greater in the advancement of a higher civilization in the islands. We have a higher regard for justice and freedom, purity and truth than the United States, and we in Hawaii are safe under the American flag.

The Hawaiian population in this group numbers about 9,000. The population of the United States is not far from 80,000,000—about one Hawaiian to two thousand Americans on the mainland. And yet we are safe, because that flag means liberty and justice.

Let there be no race distinctions ever drawn in Hawaii. Let the old cry, "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," be replaced by the truer sentiment, "Hawaiians for Hawaii."

And let us altogether unite in the determination to have honest government in Hawaii. Let us be true citizens. Let us stand firm and fight our battle nobly, unshaken, unswayed and untainted."

BATTERY NOISE HELPS.

As the Amateur Orchestra struck up a tune of "Marching Through Georgia," the battery at the drillshed commenced firing the national salute and shook the building with the concussion. This increased the patriotism of the audience.

T. McCants Stewart arose to deliver his address, while the saluting was in progress. As he spoke the stirring words of "Crispus Attucks," who was killed in the Boston massacre of 1770, "You dare not fire a shot, a terrible boom smote upon the ears of these people. The orator paused and an audible sigh went around the house. Mr. Stewart's address was thoroughly patriotic and dealt in an able manner with the lives of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, and the impress of the oil characters upon the history of the United States. His remarks were well received. He spoke of the dark-skinned soldiers, who had followed Washington through the Revolution and had stood shoulder to shoulder with the white men and said that the dark-skinned races which have come under the protection of the American eagle would be as ready to stand in the thick of the fight for the same purpose.

He dwelt upon the facts which led to the securing of the Colonies from England and spoke of the men who had stood out so prominently in the beginning of the history of the American Republic.

AMERICA'S PUBLIC MEN.

"America has always been rich in its men of character and ability," said the speaker, mentioning a number of great men of past days and arousing loud applause. He mentioned George Washington and Theodore Roosevelt, John Adams and William McKinley. "It becomes my duty to call attention for a brief moment to the great wealth of America in gold and in millions of invincible soldiers, and to the wealth in possession of three of the greatest characters in human history, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant.

"It may be said to the glory of womanhood that Elizabeth did more for Great Britain than any other sovereign, in the dissemination of liberty. The Britishers had resisted James and Charles until the great commoner, Cromwell, ended it by bringing England's king to the block. During the long struggle there were many who felt it their duty to respect the civil powers that were, and they expropriated themselves, braving all dangers, and settled in the new America; and there they spread and kept the principles that they had learned in England. So, when the Americans resisted the British in '76, they showed the same spirit as had been shown in the resistance to James and Charles."

THE HERO WASHINGTON.

The speaker gave a biographical sketch of George Washington describing a great patriot and character in high and noble terms. "He was stronger than Alexander, for he refused a crown, greater than Caesar for he fought not for conquest; greater than Napoleon, for never was he able like Napoleon to win a battle by the sword; greater than the battlefield and say to dying soldiers, 'You owe your lives to me.' When Washington had defeated the most warlike blood of Europe he retired to his farm and could scarcely be drawn back into public life. He and his countrymen were born as his leader was under royalty, left us a constitution that has never had to be amended in a single letter to divest it of any royalistic tendency—a miraculous document that will stand the test of time."

It will never be possible for us to forget when we assemble as we do today and as Americans are doing all over the United States, that though Washington took an army poorly clad and armed with few resources, he was nevertheless made a hero by the dauntless courage and perseverance of the men under him, who threw themselves on the enemy with Patrick Henry's cry, 'Give me liberty or give me death.'

The policy that Washington, followed under Grant and McKinley, was said to have brought prosperity, and devotion from it by Pierce and Cleveland to have brought disaster.

LINCOLN AND GRANT.

After discussing the fact that Washington and his contemporaries had left slavery undisturbed, the orator spoke of the terrible conflict that began in 1861 and of the great man whom the crisis brought forward—Abraham Lincoln. "Just as we see in Abraham Lincoln the splendid greatness of character and justice of purpose that were in Washington and which made 'malice toward none' the keynote of Lincoln's second inaugural, so we see in that other great hero of the most terrible period of bloodshed the world ever saw, whose great words have just begun to be heard by the South, 'Let us have peace.' If we forget his military spirit—the spirit which gave birth to the two or three great messages of war that are ever associated with his name—let us never forget that among the incidents of his career as President were the foundation of arbitration between the nations of the earth, and of the system of special

(Continued on Page 6.)

Tired Feelings

Due to Climate.

The weather is often very trying. The blood becomes filled with impurities and the nervous system is greatly weakened. One awakens in the morning just as tired as at night.

Mr. John Dryden of Coolgardie, W.A., sends with his portrait the following:



"I go about the country a great deal and have to encounter very trying weather. When my system is run down by the peculiar depressing climate of ours I always take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It takes away my tired and depressed feelings at once and builds up my system in every way. As a blood purifier and nerve tonic I believe it to be the best medicine in the world.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla you should take Ayer's Pills also. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and dyspepsia.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Killed By Alcohol.

A native of Molokai, Ku Kahue, aged 41, died at Kailahi camp yesterday morning of acute alcoholism. Dr. Howard was the attending physician.

Precious Baby's.

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kikapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifle with worthless substitutes. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Belgian Vice Consul.

The Bulletin Commercial, published at Brussels, Belgium, under date of June 9, says that M. R. F. Lange has been appointed vice-consul for Belgium at Honolulu from May 31.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconut Grove, Florida, says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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CAPITAL \$400,000.00

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

A No. Weather Combination...

A Blue Flame Wick-less Oil Stove, A Refrigerator, An Ice Cream Freezer A Water Cooler.

See them in the large window display.

The blue flame stove is in operation and runs from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. without any attention. The fuel costs one cent per hour per burner.

NO SMOKE, NO SMELL, NO DANGER.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES,

STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE

FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES,

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DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRONWARE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures the Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From what ever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Astor Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

ACUTE CRISIS IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE

Admiral Seymour's Relief Forces Are Hemmed in.

THE FOREIGN ENVOYS LEAVE PEKING NORTHWARD BOUND

Their Fate and That of Many Christian Missionaries is Now in Serious Doubt—Means of Relief.

Briefly summed up, the situation in China was as follows on the afternoon of June 23d:
Admiral Seymour's forces, terribly harassed, were hemmed in a few miles from Peking.
Tien-Tsin was relieved from investment.
The foreign envoys had left Peking under a strong escort, going north. Possibly they will be held as hostages.
The fate of the missionaries was largely in doubt.

THE ADVANCE WARNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Mrs. Oliver Clifford, who, with her husband, is connected with the Presbyterian mission at Tien-Tsin, writes under date of May 25th to her brother in this city as follows:
"We sleep now with our firearms close at hand. Ours and I each have a brace of pistols under our heads. I always have two valises packed, ready to flee at any moment, and the entire foreign population is anxiously watching for the first sign of an uprising. Last Monday morning, when the people awoke in the city, huge placards were found posted on the walls and fences, reading as follows: 'The heavens are displeased at the presence of the foreign dogs in China. The gods have decreed that there shall be no more rain in the whole kingdom until they are driven out.'"
MISSION BOARDS BEWILDERED.
NEW YORK, June 27.—The secretaries of the foreign mission boards in this city and the friends of the missionaries now in China are getting more and more bewildered as rumors multiply and cable messages more depressing than cheering, come to headquarters.
A letter from Mr. Edna G. Terry to her mother, dated April 23d, said she would sail for home at the earliest possible date. Mr. Terry was reported to have already on her way to the United States.
The report from Chefoo, giving a list of missionaries safe there, caused the Presbyterianians some worry. Mr. Garrison of the secretary's office said:
"Not one of our missionaries is mentioned in the list, unless it is Rev. Mr. Lowry. Our Mr. Lowry is with the Rev. Walter, and he has been at Pao Ting Fu, shut off by the Boxers, we thought. We do not see why our missionaries from Peking were ordered to port, as well as those of the other denominations. Nor is it easy to explain how the missionaries in Peking escaped all the way to Chefoo, over 200 miles, without an escort of troops, at a time when Seymour and the allies are being pressed in the same region. The only way they could have done it was by the help of the native Christians. Perhaps these missionaries who are mentioned were outside of the city at the time they started for Chefoo. Then, too, all our missionaries in Shan Tung province were ordered to port, which must be Chefoo. From the fact that they have not yet reached that city."

Rev. Dr. C. C. Crogan of the American Board of Foreign Missions said of the Congregational missionaries who are reported to be safe in Chefoo:
"Dr. W. S. Ament is the superintendent of the mission at Peking, and when last heard from he was in that city. His wife and family are in this country. Miss Francis B. Patterson is of the Peking mission and the last we knew of her she was there. Rev. James H. Roberts was stationed at Kangan in the far north of China, close to the great wall. We have had great fears for him and his associates. Rev. P. Sprague and wife and Rev. Mark Williams."
Rev. Charles E. Ewing of Pao Ting Fu has sent a cable dispatch to his father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Porter of Danvers, Mass. It said simply: "Safe."

After giving this information Dr. Crogan said:
"We are getting more and more confused as these dispatches come in. But so far as we have any knowledge, no American missionary has suffered bodily injury and there is nothing to destroy our hope that the life of each of them will be spared. Our Government seems to be doing all it can and we trust that the Lord will deliver our brethren out of the fiery furnace in which they are placed. We assume that all our missionaries are safe."

At the office of the Christian and Missionary Alliance in this city it was said that there were thirty-two missionaries north of Peking who could be reached through the help of the native Christians. None of them could be in Chefoo, for upon their arrival the headquarters here would be notified.

BRITISH OPTIMISTS.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, dated June 25th, says:
The optimists who have been turned out in force at the House of Commons and the political clubs are talking cheerfully about China.
So marked was the reaction from depression last night that men of influence did not hesitate to say that they believed that the public had been deceived by sensational newspapermen and Chinese liars, and that as soon as communications were reopened, it would be known that the foreigners had not been murdered at Tien-Tsin; that Admiral Seymour's force had been blocked, but not cut to pieces, and that the legations had not been attacked. One view which found considerable support was that the Empress, by avoiding an open conflict with the Boxers and instructing the Generals to make common cause with them, had regained control of the situation and that the legations had escaped attack in this way and that the ministers had been escorted out of Peking and that Seymour's force had been shut out of the capital, but not been in serious danger. There was little evidence in support of this theory, yet many men of good judgment were disposed to credit it and to assume that the Empress, after making use of the regular army in dispersing the Boxers, after sympathizing with them would not oppose the entry of the foreign forces, but would appeal for Russian support and depend upon a speedy break-up of the concert through jealousies and intrigues.

The British Admiralty is a slow-going institution which has a notorious love of red tape. It was silent hour after hour yesterday, although the dispatch of the American Admiral had been published in Washington and the German Foreign Office had heard from its consulate at Chefoo that the three foreign legations had entered Tien-Tsin on the way to Peking, and that Admiral Seymour was twelve and one-half miles from that place with foreign Ministers. Owing to the sluggishness of the Admiralty in giving out dispatches, the American press is able to get official news from China in advance of the English public, since nothing is held back by the Navy Department in Washington.

Press dispatches available at midnight were meagre, but it was fairly clear that the allied forces had been greatly strengthened by French, German, Japanese and Russian troops; that the march to Tien-Tsin had not been attended with serious loss and that the plight of the foreigners which has been so serious as had been supposed. It is not known with definiteness where whether Admiral Seymour's force marched into Peking and carried the Ministers and refugees out with them or whether they were sent out under the escort of their own guards, but the opinion prevailed at midnight among well-informed members of Parliament that a catastrophe had been averted and that the military and naval forces, while not sufficient to secure permanent occupation of Peking, were adequate for the immediate protection of the foreigners in Tien-Tsin. Mr. Broderick and Mr. Balfour were closely questioned in the House of Commons respecting China, but their information was apparently second-hand. The present Government was evidently unprepared for the crisis which has arisen, but has pulled itself together and is hunting in the dark for a policy.

ESCAPE OF THE ENGINEERS.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A special to the Tribune from Victoria, B. C., says: Advice received by the Empress of India gave graphic details of the escape from Peking and Tien-Tsin of foreigners. Of all the fugitives to reach the coast none had a harder fight for their lives than the American, French and Belgian engineers, who were surrounded by the Boxers at Peng Lai, the terminus of the railway that was to run to Hankow. When the Boxers attacked the station and the machine shops the engineers barricaded themselves in the machine shop and held the Chinese off for some time. They had several women with them, wives of some of them. These women loaded the men's rifle belts and otherwise assisted to repel the Boxers. Soon, though, the Chinese broke through the defenses, and the engineers, as some of the Chinese had rushed them and set fire to a part of the building. Then they ran for it, fighting their way through the Boxers. Then they had got through the Boxer line and were making no more attention to them, but instead began to pillage and destroy the station and machine shops. Two of the Belgians then hurried to Peking, where they reported the danger of the party and called for volunteers. A number of Cossacks were dispatched to the rescue. They set out on June 2 and encountered a large crowd of Boxers forty miles from Tien-Tsin and were obliged to return, being unable to fight their way through the Boxers. The Cossacks, who numbered thirty-three, had two officers wounded.

In the meantime the engineers were between two forces of Boxers. There were thirty of them. They had taken up a position on a small hill and there they made trenches, in which they fought for an hour, holding off the Boxers to their front. They were all unconscious of the party to their rear, and after their hard fighting arranged that eight should be left in the trenches to hold back the Boxers while the other twenty-two including the women and children, went on towards Peking.

They had no carts and the men carried the weaker ones when they became exhausted. The march of the fugitives to Peking was a fearful one. When some few miles from where they had been entrenched they found another party of Boxers, not so strong as the party before encountered, however, to their front, and the men formed a hollow square with the women and children in the center, rifling and firing, and repelling the onslaughts of the Boxers, they made their way to Peking.

The Boxers of this party were without firearms, being armed only with poles armed with iron and knives and spears. They were kept at a distance by the rifles and revolvers of the railway men, who killed a number of them.

The eight heroes who were left behind to guard their retreat were slain by the Boxers. There were three Englishmen and one Italian among them; the others being Belgians and Swiss. The fugitives upon their arrival at Peking were in a terribly destitute condition.

American marines used the way of the relief party to Peking. Despite the Viceroy's edict that no foreigners should be allowed to pass Taku fort, forty United States marines landed and made their way up the river by lighter.

Reading the Chinese papers, one would come to the conclusion that China herself was making an effort to suppress the Boxer rising. Referring to the battle of June 17, between the troops under General Nieh and the Boxers, one paper says that several hundred Boxers were killed and five buildings were burned down during the conflict and the local railway station was destroyed. This was at Lohai, the third station from Tien-Tsin. Another paper says the Boxers lost 500 men in this engagement. General Nieh, who

commanded the Imperial troops, took a prominent part in the Chinese-Japanese war.

A GERMAN RUMOR.

SHANGHAI, June 27.—A German paper has an uncorroborated statement to the effect that Admiral Seymour is a safe man from Tien-Tsin with sixty-two killed and 20 wounded.

LONDON, June 27.—A special from Shanghai, dated last evening, says that communication with Admiral Seymour was opened by the Tien-Tsin relief force Sunday. Admiral Seymour's force, three hundred of the members of his party reported sick and wounded, only a few had been killed. They were short of provisions and were returning without having rescued the legations.

ADVISES FROM FRENCH CONSUL.

PARIS, June 27, 10 a. m.—The French Consul General at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of yesterday, announces that the allied troops have entered Tien-Tsin. He states also that the foreign Ministers have departed from Peking for the north, accompanied by a Chinese escort. It is supposed that they are headed for Shanghai Koun, following the course of the great wall.

The telegram adds that the Viceroy of Nankin and the Viceroy of Tien-Tsin-Gicheng have requested the Consul to announce to the French Government that they are protecting the interests of some of the missionaries and some of the foreign merchants in that region. A Yang Tse telegram of the same date states that the French Consul at Chefoo confirms the news of the withdrawal of the French troops, and the fact that the foreign Ministers left Peking under escort.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated yesterday, says that the Protestant mission at Weishien was burned down by rebels.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Chefoo says:
The fight of the allied forces against the combined Boxers and the Chinese soldiery, barring the road to Tien-Tsin, opened at daybreak. One hundred and fifty foreigners which the 2,000 international troops. The Chinese soon broke under heavy shelling and then the arsenal was attacked and the guns were gradually silenced. The fight was practically over at noon.

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WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, came in the relief of the news situation this morning, with a dispatch running in a roundabout way from Peking. The Minister's news appears to have been anticipated unofficially so far as it relates to the departure of the foreign Ministers from Peking. But the importance of his message lies in the fact that it was week after in date than any official dispatch which has reached Europe. It was received by the British Legation in Shanghai on June 12. The Minister says a dispatch reached him from Peking a week ago, the capital city of Shantung province. The Minister is a firm believer in the accuracy of the statements contained in his message. Secretary Hay was inclined to credit the dispatch and was pleased to find that it was corroborated by the dispatch of the French Consul General in Shanghai to his own Government. There were no other official dispatches in either the State or Navy Departments. Any other news of the morning was the departure of General Chaffee, who had a fleet conference with Admiral General Corbin and then started for San Francisco, with soldiers' expenses, allowing himself just one hour to cover interruptions in his schedule between Washington and the army transport at San Francisco. Mr. Cambon called at the State Department just in advance of the Chinese question. General MacArthur notified the Adjutant General this morning of the departure of the Ninth Infantry for China. Despite all reports to the effect that at least three regiments would be placed at General Chaffee's command, Acting Secretary McElkohn and Adjutant General Corbin assert today in the most positive terms that the Ninth Infantry is the only American troops ordered to service in China, and that while the Sixth Cavalry may go to China in the event that they are needed, their present orders only carry them as far as Nagasaki.

THE FIGHT AT TIENTSIN.

SHANGHAI, June 27.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, came in the relief of the news situation this morning, with a dispatch running in a roundabout way from Peking. The Minister's news appears to have been anticipated unofficially so far as it relates to the departure of the foreign Ministers from Peking. But the importance of his message lies in the fact that it was week after in date than any official dispatch which has reached Europe. It was received by the British Legation in Shanghai on June 12. The Minister says a dispatch reached him from Peking a week ago, the capital city of Shantung province. The Minister is a firm believer in the accuracy of the statements contained in his message. Secretary Hay was inclined to credit the dispatch and was pleased to find that it was corroborated by the dispatch of the French Consul

NEW ROUTE FOR CANAL

Nicaraguan Tide Route
Discovered.

JUST THE RIGHT LEVEL

Practical Results of the Work Done
By the New Canal Com-
mission.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In a letter to a personal friend at Bellefonte, Pa., Dr. G. F. Wickes, formerly physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and at present surgeon of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, conveys an idea of the results which may be expected of the work of the Commission. Dr. Wickes gives the interesting information that the Commission has discovered a tide-water level route for a canal across the Isthmus. The letter also shows some of the hardships and dangers which the Commission encountered.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Happenings of the World From
Coast Cities.

The Prohibitionists claim 300,000 votes. Jonian quarry is securing in London. Anti-expansionists may form a new party. Manitoba's wheat crop is ruined by drought. Cologne has been badly damaged by a tornado. The President has gone to Canton for his vacation. Senator Hoar says that he will support McKinley. Morocco wants arbitration in her dispute with Italy. John W. Wainwright is seriously ill with an organic disease. Forty automobiles are now in active use in San Francisco. Croker is back from Europe and thinks Bryan will win. Patrick Reddy, an eminent lawyer of San Francisco, is dead. Canada will pass a law fixing the poll tax for Chinese at \$100. Lady Randolph Churchill will wed Lieut. Cornwallis West. D. B. Hill would refuse second place on the Democratic ticket. Martin J. Russell, editor of the Chicago Chronicle, is dead. New York is forming the most powerful gas trust in the world. Richard Croker has resumed the management of Tammany Hall. Director Merriam says the census will not be completed for months. The British have bought forty batteries of Krupp field artillery. Rains have caused a loss of 75 per cent in the Georgia peach crop. The Naval Board favors three battle-ships with superimposed turrets. London hotels are crowded with Americans on the way to the fair. Sands, fifty miles below Cape Nome, are showing marvellous richness. The sugar advance will cost German consumers 45,000 marks annually. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, Miss Louisa, will wed H. L. Satterlee. Several Ecuadorian settlements have been sacked by Colombian troops. The moonsoon, bringing rain, has improved conditions in Western India. Arthur Pearson's new London paper, the Express, is losing \$1,000 per day. Berlin celebrated, on June 23, the 50th anniversary of the birth of John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. The Illinois Democratic platform reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896. A powerful French fleet will engage in maneuvers in the English channel. The Duke of Westminster may wed the daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis West. There is a great boom in flaxseed at Chicago, prices going from \$1.45 to \$1.55. The British relief column at last accounts was ten miles from Coomast. German government and municipal bonds are offered for sale in New York. Hartford House, Manchester Square, London, has been opened as a palace of art. Chairman Jones may have trouble in being re-elected Senator from Arkansas. Of 15,000 cases of cholera in India in a single week, more than 10,000 proved fatal. Count Cassini may succeed the late Count Muraviev in the Russian Foreign Office. Ninety have been killed and 400 were wounded by riots near Varna, in Bulgaria. Sir William Martin Conway heads an exploring expedition in the Bolivian Andes. Hanna predicts victory for McKinley by a large majority and claims Kentucky. Sharkey has been knocked out by Ruhlen, who now demands a fight with Jeffries. Florivanti, a noted Italian bandit, has been killed by a peasant in a forest near Grosseto. Two fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in Chicago on June 27th, and three in Pittsburgh. Brigham H. Roberts has been fined \$150 by a Utah court for unlawful cohabitation. Mrs. Adam Forepaugh, widow of the circus man, has wedded a Philadelphia bank clerk. A fictitious rumor circulated in Berlin on June 25th of an attempt on the Kaiser's life. Herr Martel, a member of the Reichstag, says Germany's next war will be with England. The "Young Turkey" party has issued a manifesto saying it is time to end the Sultan's reign. The Australian Commonwealth Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords. It is reported that half the American garrisons will leave Cuba within the next few weeks. Count Muraviev's death startled the French, who fear the Russian alliance may be shaken. During May and June twenty-three German Generals were retired at an average of 50 years. Nat Goodwin, the actor, took an overdose of morphine at Butte, Mont., and nearly lost his life. Bryan says if the Philippines had been treated like the Cubans there would have been no war. It was a question of hours on June

23 when the Chicago building trades strike would cease. The editor of a Prussian paper is on trial at Berlin for plotting to restore the Kingdom of Poland. The National Prohibition convention is in session at Chicago. The anti-temperance issue was prominent. Germany has loaned soldiers for harvest work in the Eastern provinces, where laborers are scarce. The American Government is said to be considering the expulsion of the Irish from the Philippines. Major Rathbone has been removed from the Cuban postal service on account of the recent frauds. Rev. D. N. T. Dowling, vicar general of the Roman Catholic arch-diocese of Chicago, died on June 27th. The remodeled cruiser Atlanta is about ready for service. She and the Kentucky may go to Europe. Thirty-five persons were killed in a train wreck on the Macon branch of the Southern Railway of Georgia. Rain in Cuba is causing yellow fever to break out in places where the disease was never before known. The London postal service is disorganized owing to the transfer of the provincial posts to new buildings. Henry Dunlop, a young Englishman who ran away with a Swiss dancer, drowned himself in New York bay. An attempt will be made to reopen the case of Captain Oberin M. Carter, convicted of fraud and embezzlement. An advance of twenty-one cents in three weeks in the price of wheat has made several new Chicago fortunes. Lemuel E. Quigg charges General Grosvenor with surreptitiously changing a part of the Republican platform. The House of Lords has passed the Colonial marriage bill, which legalizes marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Spaniard who seeks aid from "relatives in America" to recover a mythical fortune is reviving his swindle. Bryan says the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed with strong planks on trusts, imperialism, militarism and the Boers. Trouble over a boundary has led the South Dakota expansionists to annex several thousand acres of Nebraska land. A detachment of the Fortieth regiment was ambushed in Mindanao, with the loss of nine killed and thirteen wounded. River steamers in British Guiana were swept on the rocks. Many passengers were lost. Four boats went over a falls. Ex-Judge John R. Aitken of San Francisco, formerly of San Diego, is in jail at Berkeley, charged with contempt of court. An automobile has made a successful run to and from Yosemite, mounting grades of twenty per cent and meeting with no accident. Owing to the rise in wheat, the biscuit trust will advance prices half a cent a pound on most lines of soda biscuits and sweet goods. Indians are being obtained for fruit gathering in Arizona orchards. They are masquerading as Papagoes, and they get from \$1 to \$2 per day. Charles Clayton, the profligate son of a New York millionaire, has been arrested for holding a drunken revel at the death-bed of his father. Yale has conferred honorary degrees on Secretary Root, President Eaton of Bolivia and Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Kentucky's State Treasurer lost the combination to his safe and a professional burglar was sent for to open the penitentiary, who opened the doors in thirty minutes. Three wealthy Utah men who voted for Bryan in 1896 have given Chairman Hanna \$150,000 for campaign expenses. They are H. M. Wells, Thomas Kearns and Chas. E. Loose. Mrs. Dewey has bought Big Fish Island, at Chester, Nova Scotia. The place is frequented by wealthy Americans. Mrs. Dewey will build a fine house and entertain. The wife of a Berlin mechanic named Heinrich Sokolowek threw her four children from a fourth story window and then leaped after them. The children are dead and the mother will die. The wheat harvest is blighted in the two Dakotas and Minnesota, and the crop is 150,000,000 bushels short. No amount of rain can remedy the situation. The farmers in many places are now ploughing under their planted fields. An underground electric railroad with American cars has been opened between the Bank of England and the western suburbs of London, beneath the central part of the city. Elevators reach from the streets to the platforms, eighty feet under ground. Prince Charles de Looze of Corsawa, heir presumptive of one of the leading continental families and a direct descendant of the Spanish King, Charles IV., has been given half a cent damages against a London newspaper which included him in a list of alleged convicts wearing coronets. The trustees of Wesleyan University rule that women students shall not exceed 20 per cent of the whole student body. They are barred from taking degrees with the male students, or from holding class exercises with them, and they get a separate place in the catalogue. The move was made because co-education is weakening the resources of the University by keeping young men away. Wireless Telegraphy. The down-town office of the Wireless Telegraph Company will be located in the new Magoon building on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets. A telegraph line from the Kaimuki pole station to the office in town will be put in at once making through connections with the other islands, so that the message will reach both places at once and save duplicate transmission here. Captain Rosehill and some polteriggers have gone to Mahukona to place a pole in position there. Mr. Pletts was also of the party and he will attach the instruments. IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES? (From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.) It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering, we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand for the purpose of the prevention of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A Pretty Wedding

Amid clusters of blossoms of the golden shower and masses of marguerites, Miss Gertrude Louise Norris, of Cornelia, Iowa, and the Rev. Edward Baines Turner, of the faculty of Mills Institute, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Frank Damon, Chai'ain here, the Rev. J. Elmer Russell of the Institute officiating. The bride was attended by the Misses Ruth and Laura Turner, sisters of the groom, while the Rev. John Pinney Erdman of this city and a former classmate at Princeton University, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Edwin M. Norris, who came from Philadelphia to attend the wedding. Mr. John Waterhouse and Mr. Hugh P. Surtwain were the ushers. The wedding took place in the large rooms and parlors of the second floor of Mr. Damon's residence, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated with flags of many nations, the latter being entirely closed in by bunting. The floral display in the main parlor was attractive and showed an originality of design, the color scheme being in yellow and white. The arched doorway was covered with mads and marguerites, from which was suspended a basket composed of ferns, white buds and lilies. At each side was a screen of greenery dotted with marguerites. Blossoms of the golden shower were scattered in every room, adding a rich yellow glow to the general ensemble of color. As the bride entered the parlor, the Lohengrin wedding march was sung by the Mills Institute Glee Club, accompanied by Mr. Frank Damon on the piano and assisted by Mrs. Cornelia Damon and the Misses Ethel and Julia Damon. After the service of the Episcopal church was finished, uniting the bride and groom, the Rev. William M. Kincaid of Central Union church pronounced the benediction. After receiving congratulations the bride and groom left for the depot, to spend their honeymoon at Yalumba, at Haleiwa Hotel. Showers of rice, flowers and laughter followed their flight from the residence. The bride was becomingly gowned in white organdie trimmed with valenciennes lace and she carried a beautiful bouquet of crepe gardenias and midsouthers. She was as charming a summer bride as Honolulu has seen. The bridesmaids were likewise attired in white organdies and carried bouquets of yellow marguerites. The bride arrived here on the steamer China, accompanied by her brother, Mr. E. M. Norris, of Philadelphia. In the party were also three generations of Mr. Turner's family, who came to be present at the marriage. They were Mrs. R. A. Crippen of Los Angeles, grandmother of the groom, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Turner, the Misses Ruth and Laura Turner and Master Ransom Turner, of Cornelia, Iowa. A novelty in the ceremony was that of Rev. Mr. Russell performing the ceremony. He and the groom were commended and classmates at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, while Rev. J. P. Erdman and Rev. Mr. Turner graduated in the class of '98 from Princeton University. Rev. and Mrs. Turner will be at home about the middle of this month at their home on Chaplain lane. DONT LET THE CLOCK RUN DOWN. "The human body," says a great physician, "is a seventy-year clock." Yes, and like all other clocks the time it will run down depends largely on how it is treated. Take the pendulum weight off the end of the wire and your clock will rattle away at the rate of half a dozen hours in one. Neglect it and it will run irregularly; now fast, now slow. Break the main spring or a wheel, and it stops instantly. Take intelligent care of it and a good clock will serve your grandchildren as faithfully as it now serves you. There is an important difference, however, between your clock and your body. Even after your clock is completely run down and at a standstill you can wind it up and set it going again. Not so with your body. Once stopped it goes no more. We know the limits of his meaning perfectly well, yet, speaking literally, Mr. Matthew L. Brown was not "completely run down" at the time he refers to. Thankful we are, and more thankful still he is, for that. But he was frightfully near it. The pendulum beat very slowly and weakly, and the hands could scarcely be trusted to tell the true time. "About five years ago," writes Mr. Brown, "I was completely run down. I lost my appetite. I could get nothing to lie on my stomach. Sometimes I would take dizzy spells and nearly fall down, and would drop black dots before my eyes. I kept getting worse all the time. "I tried different patent medicines; they gave me no relief. I kept getting worse. I tried two of the best doctors in the place; they did me no good. I was obliged to take to my bed. "I would take faint spells and my heart would beat and flutter, and I would nearly smother for breath. I felt more like dying than living." [These fainting or sinking spells of which Mr. Brown speaks are a peculiar feature of the disease he was suffering from. Only modern physicians, and not all of them, understand their gravity or have given them the study they call for. No sensation is more alarming, none more demoralizing to the patient. While they last the angel of death seems to have folded his wings over the sufferer's pale and anxious face. The cause is a poison in the blood arising from continued fermentation of food in the stomach. It acts upon the nerves of the brain, lungs and heart as a hand might impede the pendulum of a great clock.] "I began to think," adds our correspondent, "that I never should get around again. My wife wanted me to try Mother Selge's Syrup. I said I didn't think it was any use. She went and got a bottle of Mother Selge's Syrup, and before I had taken it all I was able to go to my work. "I have taken several bottles since. I am now able to work as hard as ever. I would advise any one that is suffering as I was to try Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, and it will not be in vain. Yours truly (Signed) Matthew L. Brown, East Mapleton, March 28th, 1895." Our friend labored under a profound attack of indigestion or dyspepsia. The symptoms he described were due to its effects upon the nervous system, and through that upon other organs. It follows that the medicine to avail him must be one having power to expel existing impurities from the blood, rouse to action the stomach and liver, render nutrition possible by means of the restored digestion, and so give new life to the whole body. This is what Mother Selge's Syrup did for our correspondent, and does for all who appeal to it under like circumstances. It winds up the clock before the pendulum has ceased to swing. But keep an eye to that bodily clock of yours, and don't let it run so far down, in other words, the very hour you feel the first sign of illness take a dose of Mother Selge's Syrup.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

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